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According to the 21 June 1969 Svoboda (a Ukrainian-language daily published in New Jersey) there currently is being circulated in the Ukraine a Russian-language document concerning the spread of nationalism among the subjugated people in the USSR. The title of the Russian-language document is "Letter from a Russian Chauvinist". The "letter", with an accompanying article, was brought to the West by an individual from "behind the Iron Curtain". The accompanying article is titled "The Struggle Continues" and is signed with the initials M.I., who refers to the author of the letter as a "Ukrainian renegade," and "chauvinist renegade."

According to Svoboda, the author of the "Letter from a Russian Chauvinist", lives in Ufa, Bashkirskaya ASSR. He is of Ukrainian birth, married to a Tartar, and belongs to the leading and privileged class in the USSR. He teaches in one of the high schools in Ufa. The "letter" which is addressed to a friend in the CC CPSU in Moscow and which reveals a deep concern for the Russian empire, states:

"The evil - nationalism - is going to grow even without me - and not only in Ufa but also in the Caucasus, in Kishiniv, in Frunze and in Lvov, and all over. This hundred-headed creature is spreading every day, and if our CC CPSU will not use extreme, radical means, it can destroy everything which was achieved by the great October (revolution)."

Svoboda states that although the letter was addressed to a member of the CC CPU in Moscow, it fell into the hands of those who are creating the anti-regime and national liberation front among various nationalities of the USSR. It is being copied and distributed.

The "chauvinist renegade" begins his letter with the words, "I am writing to you not only as a friend but also as to a worker in the CPSU. I personally need nothing.

S E C R E T

27 June 1969

S E C R E T

- 2 -

I plead not for help but concerning the great misfortune of the Soviet people about which I want to tell you. I expect you will pass my words on to the secretaries of the CC and even to L.I. Brezhnev. It is necessary as soon as possible to occupy yourselves with preventive measures before it spreads further and brings death to our society." The comment concerns nationalism.

The letter further states: "In recent years this evil has revealed itself ever greater in the various republics. Undoubtedly the members of the CC are aware of this but - apparently - they still underestimate the dangers. But the danger is evident. It is a real Fifth Column which can cause us all much trouble. It is somewhat similar to the time when the Biblical Babylonian Tower was being built, when the mixing up of languages impeded the effort."

Svoboda states that the author of the letter points out many examples of the rejuvenation of nationalism (he frequently uses the term "internationalism") - contempt to everything Russian in Georgia, in the Baltics, Kirgizia, among the Tartars, Bashkirs, in Moldavia, where there were student demonstrations against Russian professors and for independence of the fatherland.

The author of the letter states: "In February 1968 I was at a conference in Lvov. It is no better there. In the new year 1968 the "Ukrainians" (he writes the word Ukrainians in quotes) held some kind of meeting by the monument of Mitskevych, they distributed leaflets, etc. An acquaintance, a well known worker with the rank of colonel, told me the following. A worker went to the head of the Gorkom, I believe it was Yagudzinskiy, and began to talk with him in Russian, and that one began 'How do you talk to me? Where are you living?' He replied, 'I am talking to you in the language of the great Lenin.' Such an incident also happened with the head of the Oblvlykonkom. And in the jails with our people they sooner use the Ukrainian or Polish language rather than Russian. And how could it be otherwise when our leaders set such an example? Most of the examples of "internationalism" I personally found in Ufa during the years in which I have lived and worked here. Where are the representatives of the Russian people supposed to hide - the Russian people who lead the

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

- 3 -

Tartars, Bashkirs and all other peoples out of darkness and slavery? In fact, they are being suppressed little by little, and sooner the process will proceed at a more violent tempo if extreme measures on a national scale are not taken.

Svoboda states that M.I., who commented on the letter, comes to the conclusion that "concerning the nationalities, the USSR continues the politics of Czarist Russia. The aim of this policy is the complete destruction of national peculiarities of non-Russian people, the destruction of all means by which they resist Russification."

According to Svoboda, the entire document will appear in the 29 June 1969 issued of Ukrains'ke Slovo in Paris (case officer note: an OUN/Melnick Publication).

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S E C R E T